

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 15,163.

SYDNEY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

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Births.

BESTFALL.—October 24, at her residence, Captainville, Victoria-square, Summer Hill, the wife of Fred. R. Bestfall, of a son.

CHALMERS.—October 21, at her residence, Wagga Wagga, the wife of George Chalmers, of a son.

ELLI.—October 1, at Hurstville College, Goulburn, the wife of J. David Sly, LL.D., of a daughter.

EMAN.—October 21, at her parents' residence, The Glen, Goulburn, the wife of F. W. Bunn, Public School, Maitland, of a daughter.

THOMPSON.—October 22, Littlebridge, Ultimo, the wife of Thomas J. Thompson, of a daughter.

Deaths.

BUDD.—October 2, 1886, at her residence, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Rhoda Anna, beloved wife of W. H. Budd, and eldest daughter of Ambrose Rossetti, of Cooper-street, Redfern, and daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Rossetti, of Cooper-street, Redfern, aged 27 years.

JAY.—Died, at St. Paul's Church Manse, the Rev. A. Miles Jervis, on Sabbath evening, 31st October.

KOHN.—Died, the beloved brother of Salo Kohn, at Swanland, South Africa.

MATHER.—October 20, at his late residence, 155, Pitt-street, Redfern, J. B. Mather, of chronic indigestion and dropsy, aged 45.

MILL.—October 20, at Redfern, David, David, David, the beloved infants of David and Emily Bell, aged 7 weeks.

WINTER.—October 20, 1886, at 477, Riley-street, Surrey Hills, Charlotte Fenton, beloved wife of George Winter, aged 51.

In Memoriam.

PICKERING.—In loving remembrance of my dearly beloved brother, John Henry Pickering, who died October 21, 1885. Inherited by his loving brother, George Pickering. Died, but not forgotten.

PICKERING.—In fond and loving remembrance of my dear husband, John Henry Pickering, who died October 21, 1885, aged 30 years. Died, but not forgotten. Also, dear wife, Elizabeth, who died October 21, 1885, aged 24 years. Rest in peace.

PICKERING.—In fond and loving remembrance of my dear husband, John Henry Pickering, who died October 21, 1885, aged 30 years. Died, but not forgotten. Also, dear wife, Elizabeth, who died October 21, 1885, aged 24 years. Rest in peace with thy Mother in Heaven. Inherited by her ever loving wife and mother, L. Pickering.

Shipping.

DIRECT SERVICE TO ENGLAND.
PRINCIPAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's Steamship (under contract with the Victorian Government for the conveyance of H.M. Mail) will be despatched as under from the Company's Wharf, Circular Quay, DIRECT TO FLYING-POST, Valparaiso, Colombo, and Melville, Gouyana, and King George's Sound, Tasmania, and Sydney.

Passage from SYDNEY to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN ... \$12 to \$20 per.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE.

Available 6 months.—First class, \$15; second class, \$8.

REFERRED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained on most moderate terms.

Passenger, cargo, and general are booked through to India, China, Japan, and other places, return passage tickets are granted at very reasonable rates, giving passengers the option of breaking their route.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, 247, George-street.

J. WEIR, Agent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

R.M.S. TANIAH, from LONDON.

CONSIGNMENTS are accepted to FASSE ENTERPRISE for P. & O. Lines.

Bill of lading can be presented, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before the goods can be despatched.

The ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after the same is landed, and all damage to the discharge will be incurred and landed at expense and risk of consignee.

W. WHITE, Agent.

October 20, 1886.

STEAM TO ANTWERP AND LONDON, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The magnificient new steamer

DUKE OF YORK,

will be despatched the 6th November.

For freight or passage apply to

DALGETTY AND CO., Limited,

WORLD TRAVELLERS STORES,

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

SAN FRANCISCO ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, CALLING AT AUCKLAND AND HONOLULU.

Avoiding either the heat of the Red Sea and cold of Cape Horn.

Under Contract with the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, the steamer of the line are appointed to land and take on board passengers and their baggage.

EVERY FOUR WEEKS sailing as under:

Steamer, T. Commander, Leaves Sydney.

Arrives San Francisco.

Steamer, T. Commander, Leaves San Francisco.

Arrives Sydney.

Steamer, T. Commander, Leaves San Francisco.

the moment with installing a Russian nominee at Sofia. A well-informed writer in a London paper describes the situation as accurately as one may attempt to describe it when he says that "the Czar does not desire to occupy Bulgaria, which might cause a European explosion, but will be content with a Russian Prince of Bulgaria, a Russian War Minister at Sofia, and a Russian Plenipotentiary, who will be virtually a Resident. He will thus disable Bulgaria from thwarting him, and render the federation of the Balkans impossible, but will not reduce Bulgaria openly to a Russian province. This was the position, it is said, that he hoped for when Prince ALEXANDER was nominated, and this position he has at last attained. The Czar is not sovereign of Bulgaria, but he has a free hand there." These words were written six or seven weeks ago, but they accord very well with recent cable messages, which state that Russia has sent a commissary to Sofia, and that she will be satisfied with nothing less than the direction of the foreign policy of Bulgaria. This is virtually a protectorate.

In these designs Russia, as we have seen, has the countenance of Germany. The reason of this is obvious. Prince BISMARCK has no particular wish to promote Russian ascendancy in the Balkan provinces, but he has a very strong desire to keep Russia and France apart. Recently a *rapprochement* between these Powers has become evident, and it is the object of the German Chancellor to present the *rapprochement* from ripening into an alliance, which might give France an opportunity of avenging herself upon her old enemy. But it will not be easy for Germany to work with Russia in this matter. There is an obstacle in the road, and that obstacle is Austria. The interests of Austria and Russia can never be the same. Austria wishes to be the Slav Power of Europe, and so does Russia. No lasting agreement between them can therefore be arrived at. An understanding by which Russia would take Constantinople, and Austria establish herself at Salonica is possible, but the agreement would not be an enduring one. Someday or other the German and the Slav will inevitably quarrel, and, although there is a section of the dual Empire that would be content with the friendship of Russia, the Hungarians would never willingly allow a Russian occupation of the Slav provinces. We had a very plain indication of this feeling in a speech made recently by Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, who declared that the Austria-Hungarian Government would not suffer any foreign protectorate or occupation of Bulgaria. But the Austrian difficulty has been got over for the present, and we have Germany and Russia working hand in hand. Russia has the countenance of France as well, which is explicable enough; but she has also obtained the goodwill of Turkey, which is not quite so easy of explanation. Russia and Turkey must in the long run take opposite sides, for Russia is seeking to turn the Turk out of Constantinople and to dismember the Empire, yet for the time being the Czar, as he has done on previous occasions, has managed to persuade the SULTAN that the two nations have a common interest. If we want another example of the way in which Russia sways European affairs, and manipulates them to her imperious will, we have only to look at the Batoum incident. By the 56th article of the Treaty of Berlin, Batoum was recognised as a free port, and no alteration of its status ought to have been made without a conference of the Powers. But Russia simply addressed a note to the Powers informing them that the 56th article of the treaty was abrogated, and that Batoum was no longer a free port. England protested, but she obtained no support from the other Powers; Russia, in fact, was allowed to do as she pleased.

We have now to consider the position occupied by England. How are her interests affected by this remarkable and unquestioned ascendancy of Russia in the counsels of Europe, and what action is she called upon to take? There is a belief amongst a large section of the English people that Russia is the implacable enemy of Great Britain, and that it is the duty of the British nation to resist the Russian advance, whether it be in the direction of Afghanistan or Constantinople. Those who hold these views regard it as a matter of vital consequence that Russia should be kept out of Constantinople. There is another school of thinkers who contend that it does not matter in the least whether Russia establishes herself at Constantinople or not, but these opinions can scarcely be said to represent the views of the British nation. The prevailing idea is that a Russian occupation of Constantinople would obstruct the road to India and endanger British interests in the East. If the "Cross of St. Sofia" were to be displayed to-morrow over Constantinople, England would scarcely know how to keep the peace. There are no signs at present that matters will be carried to extremes, although the intelligence concerning the threatened bombardment of Varna is rather ominous; but the Russian advance will go on, and sooner or later the sword will be drawn, for a peaceful solution of all the questions involved is simply impossible. How long the struggle may be delayed it is impossible to say. The earnest wish of the aged Emperor of GERMANY is that he may go to his rest without again experiencing the horrors of war, and the influence of Germany will be exerted to the utmost to keep the peace. At the same time it appears to be one of the objects of BISMARCK to draw England into the dispute, whether Constantinople is threatened or not, and circumstances may play into his hands. The British Government will consult the interests of the nation by keeping out of the controversy if possible; but there can be no doubt that England has a most difficult part to play. Let us hope that her MAJESTY's Ministers will be equal to the occasion.

objected to pay any subsidy at all, upon which the company represented that, instead of lowering the rates, they must raise them. New South Wales was willing to come to terms, but New Zealand was obdurate. Sir JULIUS VOGEL was of opinion that although the company could not be called upon to lower the rates, it was prevented, by agreement, from raising them under any circumstances; but the company entertained quite a different view, and it answers Sir JULIUS VOGEL's argument by notifying that from to-day the tariff will be 10s. for 10 words, and 3d. for each additional word. As a counter-move, New Zealand raised its terminal charge from 6d. to 4s. per word; and, with the New South Wales terminal charge of 1d., the cost of New Zealand messages will now be 1s. 6d. for 10 words, and 1s. 3d. for each additional word, general and press messages to be charged alike. These rates are, of course, almost prohibitory, and the adoption of such a tariff will be a serious thing for business people in the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The responsibility for this unsatisfactory state of things appears to us that the New Zealand Government, which has acted all through without the slightest consideration for the interests of the public. The company has shown no regard for the public either, and the result of the quarrel is that the people have to pay twice as much as they did before. The New Zealand Government has blundered badly. Sir JULIUS VOGEL may be right in saying that it would be better for that colony to have cable of its own than to pay a subsidy to the company; but a cable cannot be laid in a week, and it was absurd to fight the company when the company had the whip-hand. It was intended to throw the company overboard, and to have a Government cable, which should have been taken in time, so that the cable might have been put down before the agreement with the company expired. As the idea was not thought of until too late, the best course would have been to accept the company's offer to reduce the rates in consideration of an extension of the subsidy for the lesser term of five years. It may gratify the amour propre of the New Zealand Government to fight the quarrel to the bitter end, but unfortunately the public bears the cost.

The outrage by natives of the Louzada Group which is reported in another column is one of the worst that have happened in the South Seas. Eight persons, several of them being white people, were brutally murdered. As will be seen from the narrative, given by our correspondents, the outrage was carefully planned, and much skill was exercised in carrying it out. There were a number of details to be considered, but nothing was overlooked, and consequently there was no blundering. The device to get rid of the cook, who was left in charge of the vessel, was one that did not require a great deal of intellect to invent; but there was ingenuity shown in the method adopted for overpowering the white men and the Malays and then disposing of them. Most savages would have attempted to despatch the swimming men by means of the billets of wood that were in the boat; but these astute natives had a better plan than that. They probably felt that if they tried to kill the men in that way, it was just possible that in their despair the latter might be able to clamber into the boat, and turn the tables upon themselves; and therefore they went back to the ketch, procured a Winchester rifle, and murdered the swimmers from a safe distance. There was considerable daring displayed in the execution of the plot. The murderers were only four in number, and were without arms of any kind, while the assailants consisted of six persons, two of whom, at least, it is to be presumed, had weapons. When the captain and mate were seized, the other four persons in the boat, who were to be attacked when these two had been got rid of, should have been able to prevent the murderers from carrying out their designs; but these men were Malays, and this race are not remarkable for their courage. Perhaps it may have been their knowledge of this fact that determined the assailants to commit the outrage. One of the narratives of the affair is supplied by the Rev. W. G. LAWES, and there is nothing in his report to indicate that there was any provocation for the murders and the other acts of violence which were perpetrated. It must be clear to everyone who reads the narratives that plunder was the sole motive for the deed. It is a favourite theory of many of the friends of the aborigines that the latter never attempt the lives of white people without provocation. We have frequently shown that that theory is untenable. It may be true that some of the outrages in the South Seas were done by way of reprisals, but the majority have had their origin in cupidity. The perpetrators coveted the property of the white men, and believing that they could not become possessed of it in any other way than by killing the owners, they took that course. It may be taken for granted that a man-of-war will be despatched to Johannet Island for the purpose of inflicting punishment for the crime, and it is to be hoped that the punishment will be exemplary. Killing a few pigs and burning a few huts, which is the usual punishment inflicted by the British authorities upon aboriginal murderers of Englishmen, will not be regarded as sufficient punishment for the death of Captain CRAIG and his crew.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The cable news which we publish this morning in reference to the situation in Bulgaria is of special interest. We are told that acting on behalf of the Russian Government, General Kaulbars has presented an ultimatum to the Bulgarian Regency. He announces that, failing a sufficient answer being given within three days, he will leave the country and withdraw the Russian Consular staff, and will hold the Regency responsible for the consequences. We also learn that he has sent a series of notes to the Regency, reviving his old complaints, and that these notes are sufficient as foreshadowing the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia.

In consequence of the action of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company with regard to the New Zealand cable rates, as stated in a paragraph published in our issue of Saturday, the New Zealand Government have determined to increase their terminal rate from 6d. to 4s. per 10 words. This, with the New South Wales terminal rate of 6d., will make the charges on New Zealand messages 1s. 6d. for 10 words and 1s. 3d. for each additional word, general and press messages to be charged alike.

A UNITED Protestant service to "commemorate the merciful preservation of the King and Parliament of England from gunpowder, treason, and plot" was held in the Town Hall, Parramatta, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Loyal Orange Lodge, Nos. 8, 68, and 104. There were from 700 to 800 persons present, and the chair was occupied by Bro. W. F. Schrey, D.D.G.M., in the absence of Bro. J. F. G. M., who was unavoidably prevented from attending. Addresses in keeping with the object of the gathering were delivered by the Revs. W. McCallum, R. Jackson, J. M. Bayley, and J. H. Price (Grand Chaplain), and the Revs. T. S. Forsyth and C. Olden took part in the devotional exercises. A number of appropriate hymns were rendered at intervals during the service, and a collection was also taken up. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to the very great nuisance caused by young men and youths loitering on the pathways of the principal streets in the city. As an example of this, he instances Oxford-street, from Bourke to Liverpool streets, and he suggests more police protection in the interests of morality.

A "CITIZEN," not a soldier, writes suggesting, now that the military vote is to be cut down, that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the efficiency of the various corps, and that the branches of the forces who do not reach a certain standard should be sent about their business.

We publish elsewhere some particulars as to an Executive Council meeting held on Saturday, to consider the subject of the threatened disturbances at Lismore.

on Wednesday next, and the means adopted by the Government to prevent any breach of the peace. A proclamation was drawn up, and it was issued on Saturday afternoon as a supplement to the Government Gazette; and we also learn that a telegram has been despatched by Cardinal Moran to Dean Davis of Lismore, requesting him to ask the members of the Roman Catholic body at Lismore, in his name, not to take any part of Miss O'Gorman's lecture. A telegram from Dean Doyle to the Colonial Secretary, received on Saturday, states that the excitement at Lismore is subsiding, and that it is believed no disturbance will occur.

The weather continues very unsettled. On Saturday the atmosphere was close and muggy, and there was a marked increase in the temperature as compared with the previous day. At about 4 o'clock the sky to the south-west began to assume a threatening appearance, and a thunderstorm seemed imminent; but with the exception of a few drops of rain it passed over. Sultry weather is reported from many country stations; at some thunderstorms have occurred, at others rain was falling.

The usual monthly meeting of the City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen was held on Friday, 29th October. Present: Captain Dear, R.N. (in the chair), and Messrs. Crocker, Watson, Remie, Walker, Love, Guy, Monk, McClelland, and Tornig. During the period under notice the relief given was as follows:—Breakfast, 2902; dinners, 2635; beds, 3382. Employment was found for 36 persons.

By the brig John Wesley news reached here yesterday that Thomas Compton, who was one of the New South Wales Contingent to the Sudan, died at Tonga, Friendly Islands, about the middle of August, from consumption. He left here in the John Wesley for the benefit of his health, but the voyage did not seem to do him any good, and he gradually grew worse until death relieved him of his sufferings. The deceased was married, aged about 26 years, and resided at Macdonaldtown.

Last night the Rev. Dr. Jeffries delivered another of his series of lectures to young men in the Pitt-street Congregational Church on "The Socialism of Christianity." A report will be found elsewhere.

The death is announced of Mrs. E. Evans, of Adelaide, better known as Maud Jeanne Frane, sister of Mr. James Conolly of Sydney. The deceased lady was known in literary circles as the authoress of the following stories, published by Sampson, Low, and Company, London:— "Emily's Choice," "Vermon Vale," "Minnie's Mission," "Golden Gifts," "Silken Cord," and "Iron Fasters," "John's Wife," "Hall's Vineyard," "Little Mercy," "Beatrice Melton's Discipline," "Two Sides to Every Question," "No Longer a Child," "Into the Light," and "The Master of Balston." These works have had a good sale in England and the colonies. Mrs. Evans has left one or two finished short stories and an unfinished story, the latter being a sequel to "Wooden Crosses," which was published in the *Christian Colonist*.

A PAINFUL occurrence happened whilst some children were playing together at Rushcutters Bay yesterday evening: one of the children, named Annie Campbell, met with injuries which may prove fatal. It is stated that this little girl, who lives with her parents in Burton-lane, off Burton-street, gave trifling provocation to one of her companions, a boy, who was attacked by picking up large stones and throwing it at her. The missile struck her on the head, hitting her to the earth and inflicting a severe scalp wound. A young man who was passing at the time picked up the unfortunate child and placed her in a car, and drove her to the Sydney Hospital, where she was admitted. Dr. Clay found her partially unconscious and almost pulseless, whilst her breathing was shallow. In addition to the wound stated she was suffering from injuries to the face through her fall. Her condition last night was considered critical.

Now GREECE is evidently progressing. The survey of the township of Port Moresby has been completed, and no less than 10s. miles of roads and streets have been planned and named. The goal was finished noon too soon, for, as our correspondent informs us, the limited accommodation provided was taxed to the utmost. The prisoners, however, eight in number, who were confined in the three cells which the goal contains, were not of the ordinary type of delinquents. The trials to which they belong had been much indulged in an ancient custom, viz., making a raid upon a weaker neighbour; but it was this that caused the punishment to be illegal in her Majesty's dominions, and the eight natives referred to were condemned as being the ring-leaders in an unlawful act, and imprisoned as above stated. The payment of a couple of pigs afterwards secured their liberty. Ever has been very prevalent in nearly all the coast villages, as many as one-fifteenth of the population of one settlement having died from it. Heavy rain is reported along the coast; no less than 6-42 inches of rain fell in one night. The letter of our correspondent will be found in another part of to-day's issue.

A very ingenious piece of clockwork is at present to be seen at the shop of Mr. R. B. Smith, Oxford-street. It is in the form of a turnstile clock, upon the large dial of which are marked the 24 hours in accordance with the new notation, but which by an ingenious contrivance also tells the time according to the old or, should it be preferred, the new system.

INCREASING IRRITATION OF THE FRENCH.

"What are these that are arrayed in white?" (Stainer).

In Dr. Z. Barry's letter of Thursday, for "and so on" the ornaments rubric" read "and so abiding, &c."

The following is the report of the Prince Alfred Hospital for the week ended 29th October. Number of inpatients for the week, 103 males, 361 females; since admitted, 24 males, 14 females; discharged, 28 males, 12 females; 2, male; remaining in hospital, 97 males, 362 females; number of outpatients treated during the week, 297; number of casualty cases treated but not admitted, 186.

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

THE STATE OF SIEGE.

RELEASE OF RUSSIAN SUBJECTS DEMANDED.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO THE BULGARIAN REGENCY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

THREATENED WITHDRAWAL OF THE CONSULAR STAFF.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

THE IMPERIAL JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

(LONDON, OCT. 29.)

The state of siege which has been declared in Bulgaria is in consequence of the attempts of the supporters of M. Zankoff, who took a prominent part in the abduction of Prince Alexander, to overthrow the present Government, to overthrow the present Government, and not in consequence of the Russians threatening to occupy Varna.

General Kaulbars has sent a series of notes to the Regency reviving his old complaints, and in these he emphasises the gravity of the despatch of war vessels to Varna. He further demands the immediate release of the Russian subjects who participated in the abduction of Prince Alexander. These notes are regarded as foreshadowing the occupation of the scheme. Sir P. Cudliffe Owen and the South Kensington circle are wholly excluded from participation in the scheme.

THE IMPERIAL JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

(LONDON, OCT. 29.)

The committee appointed by the Prince of Wales in connection with the Imperial Jubilee Institute is discussing the question as to the erection of a permanent building on the South Kensington site, to be carried out on the lines of the British Museum, without bands and gables. It is also proposed to build an annex for the display of samples of affiliated institutions. It is reported that the Prince of Wales is in favour of the scheme. Sir P. Cudliffe Owen and the South Kensington circle are wholly excluded from participation in the scheme.

THE GOLD-MINING IN QUEENSLAND.

(LONDON, OCT. 30.)

The Charters Towers South Gold-mining Company, with a capital of £75,000, is announced.

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